

LAST EDITION.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 16, 1908.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS.

ENDING OF THE BIG CONVENTION.

Called to Order at 12:14 by National Chairman New.

Senator Burrows of Michigan Is Elected Temporary Chairman.

STARTS THE CHEERING

With the First Mention of President Roosevelt's Name.

He Experienced Great Difficulty in Pronouncing It.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM.

Marked the Assembling of Delegates and Visitors.

Taft Picture Excited Slight Applause and Was Removed.

Convention Hall, Chicago, June 16.—At 12:14 o'clock Chairman New of the national convention rapped the Republican national convention to order.

Chairman New's first sentence was, "The secretary will make an announcement." Instantly John Mallory of Ohio, who has a marvelously strong voice, stepped to the front and informed the convention that a flashlight was about to be taken and urging that all remain quietly in their seats as there would be no danger to any one. He indicated the point of the convention hall at which the camera was located and as it was in the rear of the hall, the delegates made a scramble to get into the picture with their faces instead of their backs.

Chairman New then spoke as follows:

"The hour has arrived for the representatives of the Republican party to meet in its fourteenth national convention at the end of almost 12 consecutive years of the most brilliant administration in the history of the world. There are those present in this audience today who participated in the party's first convention and the accomplishments of that party within so brief a space as the life of men yet living are almost beyond belief.

"We are here to assert our pride in what has been done, to approve the achievements of the past and more especially to commend and endorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and those policies which under his splendid administration have become known to the people of this land as the policies of 'square deal'."

His mention of the name of President Roosevelt was greeted with an outburst of cheers which however continued but for a few seconds.

Mr. New introduced Bishop Muldoon of Chicago, who in a clear resonant voice, prayed as follows:

Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, for ever. Amen.

The Call Is Read.

Following a second announcement by the chairman, Secretary Mallory again advanced to the front and read the call for the convention. As he finished he was greeted with applause, more for the manner in which he had delivered his message to the convention than for any interest excited by the document itself.

Secretary Mallory's pronouncement of Hawaii during the reading of the call caused some merriment. He called it "Hawawa" and every time he said it the delegates expressed their satisfaction by laughing.

At the conclusion of the reading of the call of the convention there was some applause.

Chairman New announced that the national committee had recommended Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan for temporary chairman. A cheer came from the Michigan delegation in the midst of which the chairman recognized Representative M. E. Olinstead of Pennsylvania, who moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. John W. Blodgett, chairman of the Michigan delegation seconded the motion and it was unanimously adopted. Senator Burrows was warmly received as he stepped to the front of the platform extension arranged for the use of speakers.

He bowed his acknowledgments and began his "key note" address at 12:34 p. m.

Senator Burrows' opening words were spoken in a modulated, but distinct tone. He constantly referred to the printed copy of his speech. He had been speaking about six minutes when he came to the first mention of President Roosevelt.

Trouble With Roosevelt's Name.

Senator Burrows evidently felt just a little bit excited over the mention of the president for he had some difficulty in pronouncing the well known name. He was referring to the convention of four years ago, when he said, "Invoking a continuance of public favor the party placed in nomination for office for president of the United States Theodore Theo-belt."

"Theo—a-Rose."

The senator stopped, mumbled for a moment, and said:

"Theor—He stopped and in the growing wave of applause of those who recognized for whom the name was intended, shouted:

"Theodore Roosevelt."

At once a demonstration began. Several delegates jumped up on chairs and waved their hats, calling upon others to do likewise. North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia and Alabama led the cheering, while the applause was general on the floor and in the balcony.

The cheering lasted nearly two minutes. Senator Burrows in resuming mentioned Fairbanks' name and there was a round of applause. The name



William H. Taft, President Roosevelt's Secretary of War, Who It Is Expected, Will Be Nominated at the Convention Which assembled in Chicago Today, as the Republican Candidate for President.

of Abraham Lincoln was received with general but brief hand clapping. There are a few men in the country whose voices are capable of reaching the uttermost limits of the Chicago coliseum and it is no disparagement of the vocal powers of Senator Burrows to say that he is not one of them. Before he had been speaking 15 minutes therefore newspapers made their appearance in the far galleries and spectators who could not hear the speech in detail showed that the convention details of yesterday possessed for them a greater attraction than those transpiring within eyesight, and beyond earshot. This situation was not due to dearth of interest in the address of Senator Burrows, but to physical obstacles which prevented it from reaching the galleries.

Cheers for Root.

Applause greeted the utterances approving President Roosevelt's policy in relation to public lands and an additional hand clapping following the senator's expressed regret that the ship subsidy had failed. The mention of Elihu Root as "that matchless secretary of state," brought the New Yorkers to their feet with cheers and waving flags and handkerchiefs.

The delegates of Ohio and Maine led in the applause following that portion of the address which favored the establishment of a merchant marine and the praise given to the management of the insular possessions was heartily applauded by the convention as a whole.

The words "no flag will take the place of the American flag but the flag of American independence" was the signal for an especially hearty outburst of applause.

Scattered cheers and applause were called out by the speaker's reference to the American navy, which he declared was second in strength among the navies of the world, but second in effectiveness of marksmanship. The struggle that is going on over the adoption of an anti-injunction plank found a place in today's proceedings, when an outburst of tumultuous applause greeted Senator Burrows' declaration that "the Republican party has no sympathy with that spirit which would divert the courts of their constitutional powers or impeach their integrity."

Restlessness Apparent.

The demonstration was probably the most enthusiastic of the session and was in part repeated when a little further on in his speech Senator Burrows spoke of the refuge which always could be found in the supreme judiciary.

Senator Crane moved about on the convention floor when the temporary chairman was speaking. He went off to the sections occupied by the Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania delegations.

Senator Burrows referred but briefly to the question of tariff revision, his statement that the revision if made would not be such as to extinguish the fire in a single American mill or deny just and adequate protection to American industry and labor, being the signal for the applause of his hearers.

The allusion to Secretary Cortelyou in that portion of the address relating

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE CONVENTION'S BUSINESS.

Tuesday, June 16.

Convention called to order at 12 o'clock noon by Harry S. New of Indiana, chairman of the Republican national committee.

Prayer by Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Chicago.

Presentation of gavel to chairman Republican national committee.

Call for convention read by Elmer Dover of Ohio, secretary of the Republican national committee.

Introduction of temporary chairman.

Address of temporary chairman.

Presentation of gavel of temporary chairman.

Election of temporary officers.

Selection of committees on permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials and resolutions.

Miscellaneous business.

Wednesday, June 17.

Convention called to order by temporary chairman.

Prayer by Rev. William O. Waters of Chicago.

Report of the committee on credentials. (If this committee on credentials is not ready to report the other business of the convention will be suspended and the visiting marching clubs will be received by the convention.)

After the convention has acted on the report of the committee on credentials the reports of the following committees will be called for: Permanent organization, rules and order of business, resolutions.

Selection of members of the Republican committee, selection of honorary vice president.

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BOTH RIVERS FALLING.

The Flood That Cost Armourdale \$2,000,000 Is Over.

Kansas City, Mo., June 16.—According to the local weather office the floods of 1908, have become history. Both the Kaw and the Missouri are falling, and less than a week is expected necessary to allow the waters to return to normal stages.

The Missouri registered 28.5. In the former was a fall of 3 inches during the night and the Kaw fell 7 inches.

Reports from points along each river show the waters are falling. Slight rains during the past 24 hours are reported from all along both rivers, but these will have little effect on flood conditions.

It is said that all that can interfere with a rapid fall of the flood waters is an unusually large amount of rain in the watersheds of the rivers, and such conditions are thought not likely to arise.

Railroad traffic is still demoralized. Trains are detoured on various routes in order to move their passengers and freight. The flood has caused a heavy financial loss here, the damage in Armourdale alone being estimated at two million dollars. Many buildings are being undermined; some already are in a state of collapse. The loss in the west, however, is not so great.

Enterprising boatmen are taking advantage of the opportunity of making money out of the flood situation. Travelers at the Union station enter row boats on Union avenue and for a small fee are taken through the flooded districts. Blossom House guests are taken across Union avenue in boats.

SHIFT IN THE LINEUP.

Dick Cooley has announced a change in the lineup of the team which will be welcome news to the fans. Emory Olson will be shifted to second base, his old position, where he starred last season. Sylvester Olson will be played at short and this will insure the fastest pair of infielders in the association around the keystone position. Double plays by the locals will be more frequent than ever. Kahl will play third. Kahl has always been recognized as a good infielder but has never played third before, but Cooley thinks he will do fully as well there as at second. The change will be watched with keen interest.

It is almost certain that Hollingsworth will be Topeka property in a very few days. "Holly" is anxious to join the Topeka team and doesn't see how Oklahoma City can have claims to his services. Cooley has it in black and white and the tangle will be straightened out before the end of the week.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, June 16.—Forecast for Kansas: Showers tonight and Wednesday. Warmer tonight.

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CALL TO BATTLE STANDS ON THESE

Senator Burrows Sounds Rallying Cry to Republicans

In His Speech Opening the National Convention.

DEALS WITH AFFAIRS

Of the Government in All Its Departments.

Calls for Tariff Revision and Currency Reform.

Chicago, June 16.—Senator Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan on assuming the gavel as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Another chapter in our national history under Republican administration is soon to be concluded, and conforming to party usage long established this convention of 980 delegates and their alternates, chosen by the Republican electorate from every state and territory within the confines of the republic, meets in this high council to submit the record of its achievements to the critical review of the American people and make fresh avowal of its faith in the principles and policies of the Republican party.

The framers of the federal constitution wisely provided that all governmental power should be lodged with and retained by the people, and that their chosen representatives selected to administer the affairs of government should be vested with only a limited tenure of official life, and at regular and stated periods render an account of their stewardship to their rightful sovereign, to the end that the administration of public affairs, through the instrumentality of individuals and parties, should at all times conform to and reflect the dominant judgment of the American people.

To this end the constitutional term of the executive office is limited to four years, the senatorial to six, with a third of its membership subject to change every two years, while the service of members of the national house of representatives, the immediate and direct sponsors of the people, is restricted to the brief period of two years. Thus in this free representative government all power over officials, parties, and policies rests at all times with the supreme electorate, confirming the declaration of Abraham Lincoln that this is in fact a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The Coming Election.

In the approaching election, a president and vice president of the United States, a full membership of the house of representatives, consisting of 393 members and delegates, and thirty United States senators from as many different states are to be chosen. The result, involving as it does the control of both the executive and legislative branches of the national government, with the opportunity for a change of policies and policies of far-reaching consequences, involving the states and the nation.

Four years ago the Republican party in national convention submitted the record of its achievements to the American people, announced its policies for the future, and, invoking continuance of public favor, placed in nomination for the office of president and vice president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Fairbanks, who were elected by a popular vote of 7,623,485, a record unexcelled in the history of political parties since the foundation of the republic.

The record of the administration of 32 states, out of the 45, with but 13 in opposition.

In view of this indorsement, it became imperative that the republicans should present a platform of policy to the people.

What has the Republican party done in the last four years of government control—in many respects the most remarkable and brilliant in the history of the republic?

First, the confidence of the country in its capacity for future administration? Although some untoward and unforeseen conditions have beset the Republic during the last four years, yet these have been met and overcome with alacrity and courage, and the country has marched steadily onward in its matchless quest of progress and prosperity.

The wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party during the long years of its ascendancy and administration of national affairs laid the foundation for the public weal so securely that no disaster, no panic, not even a temporary panic, which necessarily touches the mainspring of all industrial life, could arrest the country's resistless advance.

Growth in Population.

Since the last national Republican convention, four years ago, our population has increased from 81½ millions to 87½ millions, while 4 millions of immigrants from every quarter of the globe have found welcome to our shores and protection under our flag.

During the last four years our flocks and herds have increased in value from 2,998 million dollars to 4,331 millions.

The value of our farm products from 5,917 millions to 7,412 millions.

The output of coal from 314 million tons to 429 millions.

Our product of gold from 74 millions of dollars to 90 millions.

The accumulation in savings banks of 2,815 million dollars in 1903 was augmented to 3,495 millions in 1907.

The deposits in all banks in 1903, aggregating 9,553 million dollars, reached the fabulous sum of 13 billions in 1907, an increase of 3,546 million dollars in four years.

Two millions of spindles in our cotton mills were added, and the domestic cotton used in our factories in 1907 amounted to over 5 million bales, as against 3,924,000 bales in 1903.

The importations of raw silk to supply our mills increased from a little over 15 million pounds in 1903 to nearly 19 million pounds in 1907.

In spite of the disquieting conditions incident to the regulation of rates on interstate railroads, 20 thousand miles of new trackage have been added in the past four years.

The tonnage of vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal has

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STANDS ON THESE

Platform of Republican Principles as Now Completed.

Praises the Administration and All Its Policies.

ON THE SAME LINES.

Continuance of These Policies in the Future Pledged.

Take Strong Ground for Reform of the Tariff.

Favor Postal Banks and Trust Law Amendment.

Chicago, June 16.—The national Republican platform as it now stands is as follows:

Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization that destroyed slavery, preserved the union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation her post of honor in the countries of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

In this, the greatest era of American advancement, the Republican party reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln has there been such mighty progress in the ideal of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found here a noble servant who has come to represent not political expediency alone, but the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood and womanhood have been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and highest standards of right and wrong in private life have become the cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and independence in the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

Roosevelt's Work.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law, the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies, the exposure and punishment of evildoers in the public service, the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines, the complete overthrow of preference, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes, the amelioration of the condition of wage-workers everywhere, the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the forward step in the improvement of the internal waterways and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and prosperity. These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt his place in history.

But more than all else, the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government. Under the guidance of Republican principles, the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth exceeds that of England and all her colonies and that of France and Germany combined.

When the Republican party was born the total wealth of the country was \$16,000,000,000. It has leaped to \$110,000,000,000.

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DOWN IT GOES.

Fall in Kansas River Continues Regularly.

Is Now Well Within Its Banks.

SANTA FE LINES OPEN.

Trains Run East to Lawrence Today.

Union Pacific Working Hard on the Tracks.

"Nature is a good deal like a human being or an animal," said Weather Observer Jennings today, "after an exceptional exertion it becomes all tired out and that is just the condition that it is in at the present time. It has over done itself during the last week or so and is so tired that we may expect a spell of inactivity."

"A showery condition prevails over the entire state though the rains which have fallen in the watershed of the Kaw have been lighter than those which have fallen in other parts of the state, a favorable condition. The showers which have fallen in the valley of the Kaw have been so light that they will in no way affect the river at this point. The Kaw river is falling slowly but steadily and the indications are that this condition will prevail until the stream has reached its normal stage."

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the government river gauge recorded 19.2 feet, a fall of 7 of a foot since the measurement was taken at 8 o'clock this morning. The fall of seven-tenths of a foot during the six hours intervening between 8 and 2 o'clock indicates a fall of a little more than an inch an hour. The river has fallen 2.1 feet during the past 24 hours and is 5.6 feet below the high water mark reached Saturday afternoon.

"While threatening conditions prevail over the state we have nothing to fear at this point at the present time," said Assistant Weather Observer Flora, at 2 o'clock. "The Kaw is slowly falling at Topeka and at all points west of here and the indications are that the river will soon be at its normal stage again. While the conditions at the present time are threatening they are not such that we are led to believe that we will have heavy rains. While some precipitation may be expected during the next 24 hours the conditions are not favorable for heavy showers or a heavy general rain."

Everything points to a continuation of the present rate of fall with a slight increase in the rate during the following 24 hours. The river is safely within its banks even at the places in North Topeka where it seems that it has overflowed at every indication of a rise during the past week.

The overflow mark at Topeka is placed at 21.5 feet but the water leaves the banks of the stream at the low places on either side of the city several inches above this point and overflows the low lands. Soldier creek has again reached a stage where the overflow waters in the section of North Topeka adjacent are being drained into the stream. On the opposite side of the town the Kaw river is receiving the waters which are draining from the lowlands in Little Russia and neighboring territory.

North Topeka is practically free from flood waters excepting localities which will retain them until drained or they evaporate. Again the merchants are preparing to resume their avocations and the residents are moving back into their homes, the exceptions being the more timid ones who prefer to stay on this side of the river until all possibilities of another flood are past.

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Attempt to Foil Taft by Telepathy.

—The Chicago Tribune.